

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED.

Mrs. G. W. Fooks, of Salisbury, Md., wife of G. W. Fooks, Sheriff of Wicomico County, says: "I suffered with kidney complaint for eight years. It came on me gradually. I felt tired and weak, was short of breath and was troubled with bloating after eating, and my limbs were badly swollen. One doctor told me it would finally turn to Bright's disease. I was laid up at one time for three weeks. I had not taken Dr. King's Kidney Pills more than three days when the distressing aching across my back disappeared, and I was soon entirely cured."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A FAMILY NAME.

The teacher of a country school asked his pupils one day if any of them could tell him who Joan of Arc was.

The question was followed by profound silence. Some of the pupils stared at the teacher and some turned and stared at one another as if seeking the information in the faces around them.

Finally a boy burst out with: "Oh, yes, I know—she was Noah's wife."—Lippincott's.

ONE, BUT TWO.

"At last, darling," said the happy man in the new clothes after he had settled with the minister, "we are really and truly one—one forever."

"Theoretically, yes," rejoined the blushing bride; "but from a practical standpoint it will be advisable to continue ordering oysters for two."—Chicago News.

PERMANENTLY CURED. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2.00 a bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. H. Kline, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Coffee has been cultivated in Venezuela only since 1879.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children's teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25¢ a bottle.

The legislative period of a German Reichstag is five years in duration.

I do not believe Flax's Cure for Consumption has any equal for coughs and colds.—John E. Boyan, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

To keep the whole German Army in the field for a week would cost \$30,000,000.

PURMAN FADELESS DYES color more goods, brighter colors, with less work than others.

It is a notable fact that most of the subjects of King Edward are Hindus.

Southern Tobacco Works, Bedford City, Va., wants three or four reliable traveling salesmen in each state. Reasonable pay to new men who want to work up.

The electric roads of the United States carried last year three times the population of the earth.

FREE STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU

To all who suffer, or to the friends of those who do, with Kidney, Liver, Heart, Bladder or Blood Disease, a sample bottle of Stuart's Gin and Buchu, the great southern Kidney and Liver Medicine, will be sent absolutely free of cost. Mention this paper. Address STUART DRUG & TFG CO., 38 Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Small Potatoes result from a lack of

Potash in the soil. Potash produces size and quality.

We have valuable books which explain more fully the fertilizing value of Potash. We will send them free to any farmer who writes for them.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
New York—58 Nassau Street, or
Atlanta, Ga.—22½ So. Broad St.

THE ORIGINAL TOWERS WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING made in cloth or yellow for all kinds of wet work. On sale everywhere. Look for the Sign of the Fish and the name TOWER on the buttons.

CAPUDINE CURES INDIGESTION AND ACIDITY weak to know its value. It cures everything the cause. 10 cents.

4,000,000 PEACH TREES TENNESSEE WHOLESALE NURSERY. **Jane Buds a Specialty.** No agents traveled but sell direct to planters at Wholesale Prices. Absolutely free from disease and true to name. Write for catalogue and prices before placing your order elsewhere. We guarantee our names to be true to name. Largest peach nursery in the world. Address, U. O. HALE, WINCHESTER, TENN.

PECANS Ocean Springs, Fla.—NURSERY—Erlwood, Ga. (ESTABLISHED 1875.)

Growers of and dealers in large **SOFT** and **HARD** varieties: COLUMBIAN, STANT, VAN DYKE, etc. Bugged, grafted or seedling trees. Write for catalogue. Mention this paper. STUART-ROBBINSON PEAN CO., Kirkwood, Mo.

Prospectus ready, send GOLD for you to all Agents. Prospectus ready, send GOLD for you to all Agents. Prospectus ready, send GOLD for you to all Agents.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

AGRICULTURAL.

A Remedy For Poultry Disease.

There are different remedies for the cure of diseases and ailments to which poultry are subject. It is a matter of importance that not only the remedy, but also the proper manner of applying it, be clearly stated. Poultry are caused much suffering and annoyance from the attacks of insects, several varieties of which make a specialty in particular of preying upon and annoying our domesticated varieties of fowls. One form of insect attacks the leg, getting a lodgment in the scaly covering, and soon producing an unsightly appearance known as "scaly leg." Keroline is the usual remedy, and is the proper one when rightly applied, as it does the work effectively, but improperly applied it sometimes causes serious trouble. The proper time to apply the keroline is in the daytime, and the proper way in to either dip the shank in or paint the remedy on with a small brush; in either case care should be taken not to allow the oil to reach the body.

Double Saw-Horse.

Unless cut is hurned exclusively on the farm a saw-horse such as is shown in the cut will be found a great labor-saving device. It is used for sawing both long and short pieces of wood, and if made four feet or more long it can be used by two men in operating a cross-cut saw. The two cross strips at the close ends are but fifteen inches apart, so one is able to saw strips as short as needed for any stove. This double saw-horse should be made of good material and be braced as shown in the cut. The horse from which the drawing was made was held together with iron bars, but the round pole, such as is commonly used in the center, would answer with inch-thick strips at the bottom on either side, if it was necessary to reduce the cost.

Destroying Bermuda Grass Sod.

While no other crop can be grown on the land which will afford greater net profit than Bermuda, some may desire to destroy it. Much of the sod may be destroyed by exposing it to freezing weather in the winter. Cut up the sod with a disk or cutaway harrow, crossing to chop the sod into small blocks. Tear up these blocks with some plow or harrow that will bring them to the surface. Repeat this several times during the winter, exposing new surfaces to the frost as that first exposed is killed. By spring most of it will be dead. Keep the sod stirred to prevent growing until corn-planting season. Plant corn and cultivate with bull tongue plows or tooth cultivators to keep the grass from growing. Do not use any plow or other implement which will cover the sod. When the corn is knee deep sow two bushels of peas to the acre and plow them in with bull tongue plows. If these directions are faithfully carried out the Bermuda sod will be completely destroyed in one summer wherever a full stand of peas is secured.

Bermuda should be planted upon all cleared land which is liable to be washed under cultivation. Planted upon terrace banks it renders breaking impossible, and if the interspaces are properly cultivated it may be kept in bounds. Neither Bermuda nor any other valuable grass will grow vigorously upon poor soil, but if once set it will prevent waste and continually improve the soil, while keeping stock eight months of the year.

If common vetch (*Vicia sativa*) is sown upon the Bermuda sod in late summer or early fall it will vegetate and afford pasturage during the winter, while the Bermuda is dormant.

If the vetch is not too closely depastured in late spring, it will produce seed which, scattered from the drying pods, will amply reseed the land. This will repeat itself annually, the vetch affording moderate pasturage during the winter and early spring and Bermuda supplying full pasturage from early spring until the vetch reappears in fall.

The vetch, being a legume, collects and stores nitrogen and thus fertilizes the Bermuda. When first planted or sown not even cattle should be allowed upon it while the soil is wet. After the sod is formed it may be pastured regardless of the weather.—American Agriculturist.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Falling temperature makes cream rise.

Sour skim milk does not make good calf feed.

Hens do better if kept in separate lots of twenty-five each.

Large breeds should never be kept in the same flocks with small breeds.

A little feed will keep a cow quiet while you are milking, and save tempers.

Souring changes the sugar in milk to lactic acid. This decreases feeding value.

Tinware for keeping milk is preferable to stone or earthenware, and cheaper.

Young chickens should be fed four or five times a day, and at regular intervals.

Too many cows should not be kept; cull should not be sacrificed to numbers.

A cow with a long pedigree will not fill your pocketbook unless she is a producer.

When hens acquire the feather-pulling habit they should be sent to market at once.

Roots for poultry should all be placed on a level, so that there can be no preferred position.

Feed the laying hens at daybreak and sundown, and keep them working the entire time between.

Drain the soil of the orchard so the roots will go down deep and thus ward off the effects of drought.

PERSONAL BENEFIT.

A CLEVER CRAFTSWOMAN.

Mrs. Edith A. Dick, of London, Designs Unique and Artistic Jewelry.

That royalty in England looks with favor on the feminine invasion of many of the industries of to-day is evident from the fact that King Edward materially encourages the enterprise of Mrs. Edith A. Dick, a London woman, who has taken up the making of jewelry on a purely artistic basis. The pretty home at No. 77 Ladbroke road, Notting Hill Gate, London, where Mrs. Dick performs her duties as hostess, gives no hint of having in its precincts a jeweler's bench and furnace. Yet here is the place where Mrs. Dick practices her art. Upstairs is her big workroom, which, in spite of the use to which it is put, is very attractive and shows the hand of the mistress in every small furnishing, however practical. Here are made the beautiful ornaments in gold, silver and enamel work, bejeweled with rare stones and fashioned into odd designs, which so caught the fancy of the King.

At a recent exhibition of the "Arts and Crafts" in London Mrs. Dick displayed a curiously wrought and very artistic pendant, which attracted widespread attention. It was distinctly in a class by itself, and not only was the design attractive, but the evidences of clever and careful work made the ornament doubly so. King Edward, whose love for the artistic makes him fall a ready victim to the beauty of an object of real art, heard reports of this wonderfully fashioned pendant, and determined to see it. When he did, he was so pleased with the pretty bauble that he desired to meet the fair designer, whom he immediately asked to fashion some jewelry for himself. Since then Mrs. Dick has been giving much of her time to executing his Majesty's orders.

Mrs. Dick does not care to be called a jeweler, but a "craftswoman." She is trying to revive the old-time jeweler's art, when every man was a craftsman or artist, not an artisan, and when they did not turn out by the thousands the pieces or ornaments that had not the slightest claim to individuality, and moreover, represent some commonplace object of everyday use, such as a cricket bat or a tennis racket.

A short time ago Lord Battersby, who is one of London's most noted patrons of art, held an exhibition at his house, and Mrs. Dick had several ornaments, pendants, chateaux and the like, beside the case of enamels that she had exhibited at the "Arts and Crafts." On this occasion she received a diploma.

The enameling she finds more engrossing than the goldsmith work, though it is the harder. Very few of her pieces of work are duplicated, and then only with the consent of the client who has the original, and that is rarely given.

Hints For Middle Age.

Never let a hard fabric encircle the face; chignon and tulle will make you look years younger. If you wear sole or bow do not let it be a white one—at all events, let its lightness be toned down with tufts of black. Some lovely ones now worn have a covering of Irish lace with a band of hand painted satin down the center. Choose dark colors, but not always. When you do relieve them with lighter never let the colors of your dresses make a hard line around the throat. Our grandmothers knew what they were about when they had those soft, charming squares of net or muslin, which they put on before their bodies and let their soft folds assert themselves. Many a too pronounced double chin is due to the collar band being too tight. Middle aged people may look perfectly charming till they drift into the grace and charm of old age, but they must take plenty of pains. They can hardly take too much. It is very easy to look well in youth, when anything and everything is suitable, says the Queen. Be careful in your choice of color; few people look well in any shade. The new Burgundy is so becoming to the dark beauties and hopeless to many of medium tint. When it suits it is peculiarly the line for the middle aged. It looks well in voile, in tulle, in soft, clinging satin; abjure it in straw. It is most imperative to be soigne in middle life, well stayed, well petticoated, and every garment well cut.

FADS AND FANCIES

Frills are not confined to lingerie. Elbow sleeves must be finished by a ruffle.

Some dress skirts are but gigantic ruffles.

The bolero is often but a section of flouncing.

Knee-depth ruffles often rejoice in shirred tops.

Rings of shirred velvet are applied to one lace robe.

Braids and tassels form pretty finishes, and are as easily added as they are removed when tired of.

Lace cascades are the great chic for Louis XIV. coat suits.

Embroidered panes is lovely as a facing for a fine fur coat.

For infusing in fur lace must be deftly managed or it is hopeless.

Dingle-dangles are by no means relegated to garters and ash barrels.

Large lace collars are almost the craze here that they are in Paris.

Airy-fairy effects generally are the thing for house and evening dress.

A furrier has gained quite an effect by trimming mink with ermine tails.

Wisps of tulle or fine lace are enough in the way of sleeves for a dancing dress.

Household Matters.

Keep Tins Dry.

Pans, kettles and cake tins, etc., will last much longer if when washed they are placed before the fire for a few minutes to get quite dry inside before being put away. If left damp they soon become rusty, and in a short time are unfit for use.

Essentially-Made Borax Soap.

Borax soap will remove all kinds of spots from floors, carpets, painted woodwork, etc. It is easily made by saving all the bits of soap which accumulate in the household, and boiling these down with a few teaspoonfuls of borax until it becomes a jellylike substance.

Washing Soft Ribbons.

Soft ribbons, such as liberty, satin taffeta and peau de soie, may be washed to look about as good as new. Prepare a basin of warm water and castle soap and soak the ribbons, without mixing colors, of course, for fifteen minutes. Spread them one at a time on a smooth surface and scrub gently with a soft nail brush. Rinse in clear water and press the water out between folds of cloth. Iron between two towels with a moderately hot iron. A few drops of vinegar in the rinsing water will keep the ribbons stiff.

The Art of Cooking Pumpkin and Squash.

Cut a ripe winter squash in half lengthwise, take out the seeds, but do not pare. Place the halves in a baking pan with a little water, cover and bake in a moderate oven for an hour and a half. A quarter of an hour before the squash is done remove the cover and with a spoon take out the water in the pan. Sprinkle with plenty of salt and put a generous lump of butter in each half. Return to the oven to brown slightly. Pumpkin cooked in this way is even better than squash. Pumpkin requires long, slow cooking for several hours.

The Sulky Salt.

If there is one thing above another that is the cause of genuine mental profruity at this season it is the refusal of that necessary condiment, salt, to part company with the shaker.

Many things have been suggested to remedy the trouble. One hotelkeeper at the shore, where dampness is always present, says that baking the salt thoroughly in the oven and then mixing it with one-third the quantity of corn starch will obviate the difficulty.

Others suggest that the shakers be set in the oven for fifteen minutes every day, but the majority of advice proclaims that the only real way to get around the trouble is to put the shakers away during the dog days and use individual salt cellars.

Nevertheless one plan that has been found thoroughly successful is to bake the salt well and add corn starch as suggested. Then as the shakers are filled add to each one a small half teaspoon of rice.

This keeps it stirred up and prevents lumping; also serves when violently shaken, to knock and loosen the salt from around the holes in the top.

For the Guest Room.

In other rooms in the house deviations from comfort are permissible, but the guest room must be perfect in its appointments. The following suggestions for fitting up this room are given in a comprehensive article in The Delineator.

The ideal guest room is arranged with an adjoining bath and dressing room, but when plumbing connections are impossible a small room for bathing and dressing should be provided. The floor covering should be chosen from the Persian rugs in deep colors, or matting may be used if the conditions demand it. The wall covering should be in a plain or two-toned hanging of some conventional design. For the bed, iron may be enameled to accord with the scheme of the furnishings, or brass or wood may be chosen, and the bed fittings should be the very best that one's means can afford. The pieces of furniture should comprise a lounge for day use, a bureau, a chiffonier, a night stand, a dressing mirror, a folding screen, an easy chair and foot stool, a slipper chair and rocker, with washing arrangements either stationary or movable. In supplying the necessary small articles of toilet, preference should be given to simple, substantial qualities. Book shelves and a writing desk or table are a necessity, and, of course, they must be provided with fresh volumes and magazines and adequate stationery.

Saffron Flour or Brand—Two quarts of flour, one tablespoonful of salt, one-half cup of butter, one tablespoonful of nutmeg, one-half cup of lard, one-half package of currants, two cups of yeast, one heaping tablespoonful of saffron, steeped.

Scalloped Eggs—Chop four or five hard boiled eggs, quite fine; sprinkle the bottom of a baking dish with fine crumbs; sprinkle in half the eggs; pour over a little white sauce and a little chopped meat; when all is used cover with buttered crumbs and brown in the oven. Ham, chicken, veal or fish may be used.

West Indian Pepper Pot—To a gallon of water put a gill of casserope; salt to taste; a small salt bag of Spanish peppers or a dozen large ones, and every kind of fresh meat and fowl, raw. Cut all this meat up, put into a fruit kettle with the water and casserope, and cook from six to eight hours. Put into a deep dish, and eat while warm, with potatoes.

Spanish Omelet—Beat three eggs until light; add to them three tablespoonfuls of milk, a little salt and pepper; put in a frying pan one teaspoonful of butter; when hot add the egg mixture and let cook slowly until a delicate brown crust forms on the bottom; then add half a cupful of minced ham mixed with a little finely chopped parsley, or onion and green pepper; fold the omelet in half, turn out on a hot platter; sprinkle over chopped parsley.

HOMES OF THE JAPANESE.

Housekeepers in Mikado's Realm Make Them Attractive.

The simplicity of the average Japanese home is its chief charm. The women of that country seem to have learned the art of keeping house with accessories far more limited than those possessed by their sisters in any other civilized country. They have very little furniture in their houses and much of that little, like cushions, finger warmers and tobacco stoves, is only brought in when required. The only furniture which remains permanently in a room is a screen or two, a table a foot or two high—not for sitting at, but to support some valuable vase—and at New Year's time the three-tiered sacred rice four cakes, known as mochi. The beds are rolled up when not in use, and though the owner may have many handsome vases he does not like an American housewife, try to display them all at once. One or two are brought out at a time, the rest being kept in a fire-proof depository made of cement.

The Japanese house is as simple as its furnishings. It is all on one floor and is so light and perishable in its materials and construction that even when secured for the night it would in many cases scarcely bear the weight of a drunken man leaning against it. The windows are of paper stretched across wooden trelliswork, and paper screens, sliding in grooves, serve as partitions. The better class of houses are a little more substantial and have glass windows, but in the land of earthquakes a house that can fall about the ears of the occupants without doing them any serious injury is perhaps the most desirable.

Those houses have no heating arrangements, except little hand stoves, and the Japanese are seldom warm in winter beyond the tips of their fingers. But they do not seem to mind the cold and are so fond of air that among the poorer classes the whole front of the house is usually taken down in the daytime and replaced, if it is sunny, by curtains of dark blue or chocolate colored cotton.

Outside their houses the Japanese are as elaborate as they are simple within. Sometimes a man with a back yard only twelve feet square will convert it into a diminutive garden, with a lake and mountain, river, bridges and arbors, and if he has two or three acres or even one he will certainly do so. If he can do nothing more, every Japanese who can afford it will have a row of earthenware jars, containing dwarfed blossoming fruit trees or the tiny fir in which the people of the flowery kingdom so delight and which are made to grow smaller every year.

A POSSIBLE CONTINGENCY.

"Remember, my boy," said the old man to his son who was about to join the army, "never talk back to your officers."

"But, father," inquired the young American anxiously, "supposing they talk back to me?"—Syracuse Herald.

Why Do We Die?

Vital statistics classified show the respiratory organs to be the feeble point in man. Diseases of the lungs are out of all proportion in fatality. Take Taylor's Cherry Cure Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein for coughs, colds and consumption.

At druggists, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 a bottle.

Only one out of every 1000 married couples live to celebrate their golden wedding.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

Picture Dealer—The artist died before he was thirty.

Mrs. Greenback—Why, I thought you said he was an "old master."—Boston Post.

Germanes Away from Home.

In Great Britain and the colonies live 150,000 Germans, as against 120,000 in Austria, 112,000 in Switzerland, 100,000 in Russia and 90,000 in France.

Chrysanthemums.

Among flowers the chrysanthemum is said to live the longest after being cut.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CROOK & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Crook for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

W. & T. WALKER, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Damascus now contains about the same number of Jews that it had in the time of St. Paul. In the middle of the first century of our era some 10,000 Jews lived in Damascus and were governed by an Ethnarch; the present Jewish community is computed at about 11,000.

Asthma

"One of my daughters had a terrible case of asthma. We tried almost everything, but without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and three and one-half bottles cured her."—Emma Jane Entsminger, Langsville, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures many cases of asthma.

And it cures bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, and hard colds.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then do not take it. Leave it with him. We are willing.

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

It is afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water.

It is afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water.

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It is afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water.

It is afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water.

GRATEFUL, HAPPY WOMEN.

Female Weakness is Pelvic Catarrh.

Always Half Sick Are the Women Who Have Pelvic Catarrh.

Catarrh of any organ, if allowed to progress, will affect the whole body. Catarrh without nervousness is very rare, but pelvic catarrh and nervousness go hand in hand.

What is so distressing a sight as a poor, half-sick, nervous woman, suffering from the many most unbearable symptoms of the pelvic catarrh? She does not consider her-

self ill enough to go to bed, but she is far from being able to do her work without the greatest exhaustion. This is a very common sight, and is almost always due to pelvic catarrh.

It is worse than foolish for so many women to suffer year after year with a disease that can be permanently cured.

Pelvic catarrh is a positive cure for old chronic cases as well as a slight attack, the only difference being in the length of time that it should be taken to effect a cure.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pelvic, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Muriel Armitage, 36 Greenwood Ave., Detroit, Mich., District Organizer of the Royal Templars of Temperance, in a recent letter, says:

"I think that a woman naturally shrinks from making her troubles public, but restored health has meant so much to me that I feel for the sake of other suffering women it is my duty to tell what Pelvic has done for me."

"I suffered for five years with atonic irregularities, which brought on hysteria and made me a physical wreck. I tried doctors from the different schools of medicine, but without any perceptible change in my condition. In my despair I called on an old nurse, who advised me to try Pelvic, and practiced good results it would yield and take it regularly. I thought this was the least I could do, and procured a bottle. I knew as soon as I began taking it that it was affecting me differently from anything I had used before, and so I kept on taking it. I kept it up for six months, and steadily gained strength and health, and when I had used fifteen bottles I considered myself entirely cured. I am a grateful, happy woman to-day."—Miss Muriel Armitage.

Pelvic cures catarrh of the pelvic organs with the same surety as it cures catarrh of the head. Pelvic has become renowned as a positive cure for female ailments, simply because the ailments are mostly due to catarrh. Catarrh is the cause of the trouble. Pelvic cures the catarrh. The symptoms disappear.

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